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| 10/085,971      | 02/27/2002  | Gregory Eugene Perkins | 10013820-1          | 1209             |

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY  
Intellectual Property Administration  
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EXAMINER

CHANKONG, DOHM

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|----------|--------------|
|----------|--------------|

2152

DATE MAILED: 08/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/085,971

Applicant(s)

PERKINS ET AL.

Examiner

Dohm Chankong

Art Unit

2152

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 July 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-59 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-59 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Art Unit: 2152

### DETAILED ACTION

1> This action is in response to Applicant's amendment and remarks. Claims 1-59 are presented for further examination.

2> This is a final rejection.

### *Response to Arguments*

3> Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-59 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection necessitated by Applicant's amendment.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4> Claims 1-5, 21-25, and 26-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 102(e) as being anticipated by Win et al, U.S Patent No. 6,453,353 ["Win"].

5> Win was cited by Examiner in previous Office Action, dated 4.15.2005.

Art Unit: 2152

6> As to claim 1, Win discloses a method for providing a first network resource access to a second network resource, comprising:

locating a profile using profile data obtained from a client device, the profile containing data for identifying and for accessing the second network resource [Figure 4 «items 106, 208, 108» | column 5 «lines 44-54» | column 7 «lines 45-57» | column 10 «lines 45-55» where : Win's access server contains a protected resource, uses user's identification to request the user's profile from a registry server, the user profile containing the user's roles, the roles defining resources accessible to the user];

supplying the profile to the second network resource [column 10 «lines 47-49»];

receiving, from the second network resource, temporary credentials for accessing the second network resource and generated according to the profile [column 6 «lines 48-54» | column 10 «line 51» to column 11 «line 9» where : Win's access server generates a temporary cookie that is transmitted to the user, and the cookie provides the information that enables a user to access his resources based on his profile (role)]; and

providing the first network resource with the temporary credentials so that the first network resource can provide the second network resource with the temporary credentials to access the second network resource on behalf of the client device [column 6 «lines 48-54» | column 10 «line 51» to column 11 «line 9» where : the cookie is supplied to a browser that accesses the protected resources for the user device].

Art Unit: 2152

7> As to claim 2, Win discloses the method further comprising the act of invalidating the temporary credentials following a termination event [column 11 «lines 6-9» where : a cookie can be set to expire].

8> As to claim 3, Win discloses the method wherein the termination event involves the lapse of a set time period [column 11 «lines 6-9»].

9> As to claim 4, Win discloses the method wherein the termination even involves the first network resource accessing the second network resource [column 11 «lines 6-7» where : when a cookie expiration is set to 0, the cookie is not saved on a computer. That is, a cookie is used once for a session and then the cookie expires].

10> As to claim 5, Win discloses the method wherein the temporary credentials that provide limited access to the network resource [column 11 «lines 53-64» where : the personalized menu contains only those resources that are accessible to the user].

11> As to claims 21-25, as they are mediums that execute the steps of the method of claims 1-5, respectively, they do not teach or further define over the claimed limitations. Therefore claims 21-25 are rejected for the same reasons set forth for claims 1-5, supra.

12> As to claims 26-29, as they do not teach or further define over the steps of the method of claims 1-5, they are rejected for at least the reasons set forth for claims 1-5.

Art Unit: 2152

13> As to claim 30, Win discloses the medium having instructions for generating an interface includes generating a framed web page having a first frame and a second frame, the method further comprising providing, for the first frame, content for directing an application, and providing, for the second frame, content for selecting one or more electronic files managed by the data service identified by the specified profile [column 5 «lines 44-46» | column 6 «lines 10-16» | column 9 «lines 20-30» | column 11 «lines 33-64» | column 12 «lines 3-8 and 65-66» where : Win's roles are analogous to user profiles. And Win discloses web pages with functionality for directing an application and selecting one or more electronic files but does not explicitly disclose that the two functionalities are split amongst two frames within a page. Win does disclose that the user options are presented in a personalized HTML menu and that the browser should be compatible with frames. Further, frames are ubiquitous in the art and based on Win's on suggestions, would be expected in Win's HTML pages. The claimed use of a first frame and second frame is merely matter of design choice and does not represent any patentable distinction over the prior art references].

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2152

14> Claims 6-12, 14-19, 32-42, 44-51, 54-56, 58 and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Win, in view of Brown et al, U.S Patent Publication No. 2003|0061275 ["Brown"].

15> As to claim 6, Win discloses a method for enabling an application server to access a data server, comprising:

the application server instructing a client to provide profile data to an identification service, the identification service having access to one or more profiles used to access one or more data servers, the profile data identifying a particular profile [Figure 4 «items 106, 410, 108» | column 5 «lines 44-54» | column 9 «lines 33-60» | column 10 «lines 45-55 where : Win's access server corresponds to an application server, his ACL and authentication client correspond to an identification service as it utilizes user identification to request a profile from Win's registry server];

the identification service locating the particular profile using the profile data received from a client device, the profile containing data for identifying and for accessing the data service [column 10 «lines 45-55»];

the identification service providing the profile to the data service [Figure 4 | column 10 «lines 47-49» where : Win's HTTP server, runtime module, and protected resources are provided with the profile from the registry]; and

the data service generating temporary credentials for accessing the data service identified by the particular profile [column 6 «lines 48-54» | column 10 «lines 55-63» where :

Art Unit: 2152

the HTTP server generates a cookie for the user to access the protected resources, the HTTP and resources part of the access server data service].

Win does not expressly disclose that the application server obtains the temporary credentials and providing the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client.

16> In a related field of invention, Brown is directed towards a system for enabling a user to access resources. Brown further discloses a system that enables a proxy device to access the resources using credentials and rights of a user device Brown discloses an proxy server obtaining temporary credentials that were generated for a client, and provides a data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client [0019, 0020, 0022]. According to Brown, it is advantageous to provide a proxy server that obtains the temporary credentials for a user, and access the requested services on behalf of a user because such an implementation increases the level of security and enabling user access from multiple locations[0026, 0027]. Brown's system is analogous with respect to Win except Brown's proxy server provides the added functionality of being able to act for the client by providing the necessary credentials (in this comparison, Win's HTTP server would correspond to a proxy). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Win's resource access system to include the proxy server functionality provided by Brown's teachings. The combination of Win and Brown would thus provide a system where a proxy obtains credentials of a user and accesses a data service on behalf of the



Art Unit: 2152

user when the user makes a request for resources. One would have been motivated to provide such an implementation for the advantages discussed.

17> As to claim 7, Win discloses the method wherein the act of instructing the client includes providing a user interface that includes instructions to send profile data to the identification service, and sending the interface to the client [Figure 5A «item 504»].

18> As to claim 8, Win discloses the method wherein the act of instructing the client comprises redirecting the client to the identification service [Figure 4 «items 402, 406, 414» | column 9 «lines 23-27»].

19> As to claims 9 and 10, as they do not teach or further define over the claimed limitations of claims 2 and 5, respectively, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth for claims 2 and 5, supra.

20> As to claim 11, Win discloses the method further comprising the application server generating an interface includes generating a framed web page having a first frame and a second frame, the method further comprising providing, for the first frame, content for directing an application, and providing, for the second frame, content for selecting one or more electronic files managed by the data service identified by the specified profile [column 5 «lines 44-46» | column 6 «lines 10-16» | column 9 «lines 20-30» | column 11 «lines 33-64» | column 12 «lines 3-8 and 65-66» where : Win's roles are analogous to user profiles. And Win

Art Unit: 2152

discloses web pages with functionality for directing an application and selecting one or more electronic files but does not explicitly disclose that the two functionalities are split amongst two frames but does disclose that the user options are presented in a personalized HTML menu and that the browser should be compatible with frames. Frames are ubiquitous in the art and therefore would be expected in Win's HTML pages. The claimed use of a first frame and second frame is merely a design choice and does not represent any patentable distinction over the prior art references].

21> As to claim 12, Win discloses the act of sending the profile data includes sending a cookie identifying the particular profile upon opening the framed web page. [column 8 «lines 23-31» | column 10 «lines 51-54» | column 12 «line 65-66» | column 19 «lines 3-5»].

22> As to claim 14, Win discloses a method for enabling an application to access a data service, comprising:

the application server receiving, from a client, a request to direct an application [Figure 4 | Figure 5A];

the application server, instructing the client to provide profile data to an identification service, the identification service having access to one or more profiles for identifying accessing one or more data services, the profile data identifying a particular profile [Figure 4 «items 106, 410, 108» | column 5 «lines 44-54» | column 10 «lines 45-55»];

the identification service providing the data service with the particular profile identified by the profile data, the profile containing data for identifying and accessing the data service [Figure 4 | column 10 «lines 45-55»]; and

the data service using the profile to generate temporary credentials for accessing the data service [column 6 «lines 48-54» | column 10 «lines 55-63» where : the HTTP server generates a cookie for the user to access the protected resources, the HTTP and resources part of the access server data service].

Win does not expressly disclose that the application server obtaining the temporary credentials and providing the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client.

23> In a related field of invention, Brown is directed towards a system for enabling a user to access protected resources. Brown further discloses a system that enables a proxy device to access protected resources using the credentials and rights of a user device Brown discloses an proxy server obtaining temporary credentials that were generated for a client, and provides a data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client [0019, 0020, 0022]. According to Brown, it is advantageous to provide a proxy server that obtains the temporary credentials for a user, and access the requested services on behalf of a user because such an implementation increases the level of security and enabling user access from multiple locations[0026, 0027]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Win's resource access system to include the proxy server functionality provided by Brown's teachings. The combination of Win and Brown would

Art Unit: 2152

thus provide a system where a proxy obtains credentials of a user and accesses a data service on behalf of the user when the user makes a request for resources. One would have been motivated to provide such an implementation for the advantages discussed.

24> As to claims 15-18, as they do not teach or further define over the claimed limitations, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth for claims 7-10, supra.

25> As to claim 19, as it does not teach or further define over the claimed limitations, it is rejected for the same reasons set forth for claim 11.

26> As to claim 32, Win discloses a computable readable medium having instructions for:  
generating an interface having user accessible controls for creating a profile for  
accessing a data service [column 10 «lines 41-51» | column 11 «lines 21-32» | column 13 «line 40»  
to column 17 «line 38»];

creating a profile according to selections made through the interface the profile  
containing data for identifying and accessing the data service [column 12 «lines 55-60» |  
column 13 «line 40» to column 17 «line 38»];

providing a client device with profile data identifying a created profile [column 10  
«lines 41-45»];

upon receiving profile data, retrieving a profile identified by the profile data received  
[column 10 «lines 47-49»]; and

Art Unit: 2152

generating temporary credentials for accessing the data service identified by the retrieved profile [column 10 «lines 51-63»].

Win does not expressly disclose that the application server obtaining the temporary credentials and providing the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client.

27> In a related field of invention, Brown is directed towards a system for enabling a user to access protected resources. Brown further discloses a system that enables a proxy device to access protected resources using the credentials and rights of a user device Brown discloses an proxy server obtaining temporary credentials that were generated for a client, and provides a data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client [0019, 0020, 0022]. According to Brown, it is advantageous to provide a proxy server that obtains the temporary credentials for a user, and access the requested services on behalf of a user because such an implementation increases the level of security and enabling user access from multiple locations[0026, 0027]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Win's resource access system to include the proxy server functionality provided by Brown's teachings. The combination of Win and Brown would thus provide a system where a proxy obtains credentials of a user and accesses a data service on behalf of the user when the user makes a request for resources. One would have been motivated to provide such an implementation for the advantages discussed.

Art Unit: 2152

28> As to claims 33-36, as they are claims to a medium that execute the steps of the method of claims 2-5 respectively, they do not teach or further define over the claimed limitations. Therefore claims 33-36 are rejected for the same reasons set forth for claims 2-5.

29> As to claim 37, Win discloses instructions for providing a client device with profile data comprise instructions for generating a cookie containing data identifying the created profile and instructing a web browser operating on the client to save the cookie [Figure 5C]

30> As to claim 38, as it does not teach or further define over the previously claimed limitations (see for example, claims 1, 6, and 32), claim 38 is rejected for at least the same reasons.

31> As to claims 39-41, as they are claims to mediums that execute the steps of the method of claims 7, 8 and 10, they do not teach or further define over the claimed limitations. Therefore claims 39-41 are rejected for the same reasons set forth for claims 7, 8 and 10.

32> As to claim 42, as it is a claim to a medium that executes the steps of the method of claim 11, it does not teach or further define over the claimed limitations. Therefore, claim 42 is rejected for the same reasons set forth for claim 11.

33> As to claim 44, Win discloses a system for providing a first server with access to a second server, comprising:

Art Unit: 2152

an identification service in network communication with a credential module, the credential module operable to use a profile acquired by the identification service to generate temporary credentials for accessing the second server [Figure 4 | column 10 «lines 41-49»], the identification service being operable to receive profile data from a client, to acquire a profile identified by the profile data [column 10 «lines 41-45»].

Win does not expressly disclose providing the first server with the temporary credentials, the credential module and identification service, together being operable to provide the first server with the temporary credentials enabling the first server to provide the second server with the credentials to access the second server on behalf of the client.

34> In a related field of invention, Brown is directed towards a system for enabling a user to access protected resources. Brown further discloses a system that enables a proxy device to access protected resources using the credentials and rights of a user device Brown discloses an proxy server receiving the temporary credentials that were generated for a client, and provides a data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client [0019, 0020, 0022]. According to Brown, it is advantageous to provide a proxy server that obtains the temporary credentials for a user, and access the requested services on behalf of a user because such an implementation increases the level of security and enabling user access from multiple locations[0026, 0027]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Win's resource access system to include the proxy server functionality provided by Brown's teachings. The combination of Win and Brown would thus provide a system where a proxy obtains credentials of a user and accesses a data service

Art Unit: 2152

on behalf of the user when the user makes a request for resources. One would have been motivated to provide such an implementation for the advantages discussed.

35> As to claims 45-48, as they are mediums that execute the steps of the method of claims 2-5, respectively, they do not teach or further define over the claimed limitations. Therefore claims 45-48 are rejected for the same reasons set forth for claims 2-5, *supra*.

36> As to claim 49, Win discloses a system for accessing a data service comprising:  
an identification service operable to receive profile data from a client identifying a particular profile and to provide that profile, the profile to contain electronic data used to identify the data service [column 9 «lines 33-60» | column 10 «lines 41-63»];  
a credential module operable to obtain the profile from the identification service, generate temporary credentials, and map those credentials to the data service identified by the profile [Figure 4 | column 9 «lines 30-40» | column 10 «lines 49-63»];  
an application server operable to serve an interface containing instructions to send profile data to the identification service.

Win does not explicitly disclose that the application server obtains the temporary credentials, and provides the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client.

37> Brown is directed towards a system for enabling a user to access protected resources. Brown further discloses a system that enables a proxy device to access protected resources



Art Unit: 2152

using the credentials and rights of a user device Brown discloses a proxy server receiving the temporary credentials that were generated for a client, and provides a data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client [0019, 0020, 0022]. According to Brown, it is advantageous to provide a proxy server that obtains the temporary credentials for a user, and access the requested services on behalf of a user because such an implementation increases the level of security and enabling user access from multiple locations[0026, 0027]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Win's resource access system to include the proxy server functionality provided by Brown's teachings. The combination of Win and Brown would thus provide a system where a proxy obtains credentials of a user and accesses a data service on behalf of the user when the user makes a request for resources. One would have been motivated to provide such an implementation for the advantages discussed.

38> As to claim 50, Win discloses the system wherein the credential module is further operable to invalidate the temporary credentials following a termination event [column 11 «lines 6-9»].

39> As to claim 51, Win discloses:

an application content provider in communication with the application server and operable to generate content for directing an application [Figure 4 «item 412» | column 9 «lines 28-29»]; and

Art Unit: 2152

a data content provider in communication with the application server and operable to generate content for selecting electronic files managed by the accessed data service [Figure 4 «item 208» | column 3 «lines 36-40»].

40> As to claim 54, Win discloses a system for accessing a data service comprising:

an identification service operable to generate a profile interface having user accessible controls for creating a profile containing electronic data used to identify the data service, to create a profile using selections made through the profile interface, to issue instructions to store profile data used to access the created profile, to receive from a client, profile data identifying a particular profile, and to provide that profile [Figure 4 | column 7 «lines 45-57» | column 9 «lines 20-60» | column 10 «lines 41-55»];

a credential module operable to obtain the profile from the identification service, generate temporary credentials, and map those credentials to the data service identified by the profile [Figure 4 | column 9 «lines 30-40» | column 10 «lines 49-63»];

an application server operable to serve an interface containing instructions to send profile data to the identification service.

Win does not explicitly disclose that the application server obtains the temporary credentials, and provides the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client.

41> Brown is directed towards a system for enabling a user to access protected resources. Brown further discloses a system that enables a proxy device to access protected resources

Art Unit: 2152

using the credentials and rights of a user device Brown discloses a proxy server receiving the temporary credentials that were generated for a client, and provides a data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client [0019, 0020, 0022]. According to Brown, it is advantageous to provide a proxy server that obtains the temporary credentials for a user, and access the requested services on behalf of a user because such an implementation increases the level of security and enabling user access from multiple locations[0026, 0027]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Win's resource access system to include the proxy server functionality provided by Brown's teachings. The combination of Win and Brown would thus provide a system where a proxy obtains credentials of a user and accesses a data service on behalf of the user when the user makes a request for resources. One would have been motivated to provide such an implementation for the advantages discussed.

42> As to claims 55 and 56, as they not teach or further define over the limitations of claims 50 and 51 respectively, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth for claims 50 and 51.

43> As to claim 58, Win discloses the system of claim 54 further comprising a browser operable to request and display the profile and application interfaces [Figure 4].

Art Unit: 2152

44> As to claim 59, as it is a claim to a system that contains the functionality of the medium of claim 38, it does not teach or further define over the claimed limitations.

Therefore, claim 59 is rejected for the same reasons set forth for claim 38, *supra*.

45> Claims 13, 20, 31, 43, 52, 53, and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Win and, in further view of Curtin, "A Failure to Communicate: When a Privacy Seal doesn't help" ["Curtin"].

46> Curtin was cited by Examiner in previous Office Action, 4.15.2005.

47> As to claim 13, Win discloses a request including a cookie identifying a particular profile [column 10 «lines 51-54»] but does not disclose including instructions to request a web bug from the identification service, and wherein the act of sending the profile data includes requesting the web bug.

48> Curtin discloses including instructions to request a web bug from the identification service, and wherein the act of sending the profile data includes requesting the web bug [see 1.4 "Web Bugs" and "B. TheCounter.com Tracking Code" page 7]. Curtin discloses the use of the web bug to allow for web sites to track and monitor the actions of users in an almost invisible manner. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Curtin's web bug functionality into Win's resource accessing system to allow administrators access to user activity. Such a functionality would enable administrators the

Art Unit: 2152

ability profile users and keep track of their use of web servers [see Curtin, 2.2.2 Profiling Capability and 1.4 Web Bugs].

49> As to claims 20 and 31, as they do not teach or further define over the claimed limitations, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth for claim 13.

50> As to claim 43, as it is a claim to a medium that executes the steps of the method of claim 13, it does not teach or further define over the claimed limitations. Therefore, claim 43 is rejected for the same reasons set forth for claim 13.

51> As to claims 52, 53 and 57, as it is does not teach or further define over the combined limitations of claims 11 and 13, claims 52, 53 and 57 are also rejected for the same (combined) reasons set forth for claims 11 and 13, *supra*.

### *Conclusion*

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the

Art Unit: 2152

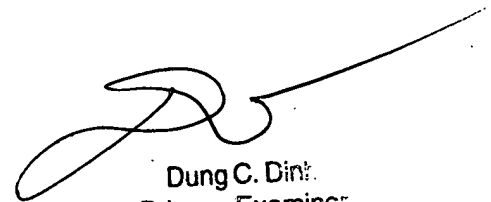
shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dohm Chankong whose telephone number is (571)272-3942. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM - 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (571)272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DC



Dung C. Dinh  
Primary Examiner